

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

WATER WELL

(No.)

CODE 642

DEFINITION

A hole drilled, dug, driven, bored, jetted or otherwise constructed to an aquifer.

PURPOSE

To provide water for livestock, wildlife, irrigation, human, and other uses.

To provide for general water needs of farming/ranching operations.

To facilitate proper use of vegetation on rangeland, pastures, and wildlife areas.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On all land uses where the underground supply of water is sufficient in quantity and quality for the intended purpose.

This practice standard applies only to production wells. Specifically excluded are any types of wells installed solely for monitoring or observation purposes; injection wells; and piezometers. The standard does not apply to pumps installed in wells; above ground installations, such as pumping plants, pipelines, and tanks; temporary test wells; and decommissioning of wells (ASTM D 5299).

CRITERIA

Laws and regulations. Water wells must be planned, designed, and constructed to meet all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

The landowner shall be made aware of the water withdrawal permit requirements of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's Water Management Act.

Suitability of Site: The availability of ground water for its intended use at the site shall be

determined by using reliable local experience and reviewing all available relevant geologic maps and reports; well records maintained by state and federal agencies; and design, construction, and maintenance records of nearby wells. An appropriate level of investigation, including test well drilling, is conducted on-site, as needed, prior to well construction to determine site-specific hydrogeologic conditions.

The site shall be suitable for safe operation of the drilling equipment.

Well Head Protection: Wells shall be located at safe distances from potential sources of pollution, including unsealed abandoned wells. The allowable distance shall be based on consideration of site-specific hydrogeologic factors and shall comply with requirements of all applicable state or local regulations or construction codes.

Surface runoff and drainage that might reach the wellhead from areas used by livestock shall be diverted.

Wells shall be located a safe distance from both overhead and underground utility lines and other safety hazards.

Borehole: Drilled, jetted, bored, and driven wells shall be sufficiently round, straight, and of adequate diameter, to permit satisfactory installation of inlet, well casing, filter pack, and annular seal, and passage of tremie pipe (including couplings), if used.

Use of Casing: Casing shall be installed to seal out undesirable surface or shallow ground water and to support the side of the hole through unstable earth materials. The intake portion of a well through stable geologic formations may not require casing.

Casing Diameter: Casing diameter shall be sized to permit satisfactory installation and efficient

operation of the pump, and large enough to assure that uphole velocity is 5 feet per second or less, to protect against excessive head loss.

Materials: Casings may be of steel, iron, stainless steel, copper alloys, plastic, fiberglass, concrete, or other material of equivalent strength and durability consistent with the intended use of the water and the maximum anticipated differential head between the inside and outside of the casing.

Steel well casings shall meet or exceed requirements specified in ASTM A 589. Steel pipe manufactured for other purposes may be used if the quality of the pipe meets or exceeds requirements specified in ASTM A 589.

Only steel pipe casings shall be used in driven wells.

To prevent galvanic corrosion, dissimilar metals shall not be joined.

Plastic casings made of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or styrene-rubber (SR) shall conform to material, dimensional and quality requirements specified in ASTM F 480.

If the water is to be used for human consumption, plastic pipe shall be approved by the National Sanitation Foundation.

Plastic pipe manufactured for water or irrigation pipelines may be used if the quality equals or exceeds requirements specified in ASTM F 480.

Filament-wound fiberglass casings (glass-fiber-reinforced-thermosetting-resin pipe, RTRP) may be used if material meets requirements specified in ASTM D 2996. Tests for long-term cyclic pressure strength, long-term static pressure strength, and short-term rupture strength as required in ASTM D 2996 are not needed because the pipe is to be used for well casing. Joints shall meet requirements specified in section 3.8, ASTM F 480.

Fiberglass pressure pipe, (also called reinforced plastic mortar pipe, RPMP, or fiberglass pipe with aggregate) shall meet or exceed requirements specified in ASTM D 3517.

Casing Strength: Well casing wall thickness shall be sufficient to withstand all anticipated static and dynamic pressures imposed on the casing during installation, well development, and use.

Joint Strength: Joints for well casings shall have adequate strength to carry the load due to the casing length and still be watertight, or shall be mechanically supported during installation to maintain joint integrity. Such mechanically supported casings shall terminate on firm material that can adequately support the casing weight.

Screen: Well screen shall be installed in any earth material likely to produce silt or sand. Well screens may be constructed of commercially manufactured screen sections, well points, or field-perforated sections.

Perforation by any method is allowable provided proper slot size and entrance velocity limits can be met. The length and open area of the screen shall be sized to limit entrance velocity of water into the well to less than or equal to 0.1 foot per second.

Depth of the aquifer below ground surface and the thickness of aquifer to be penetrated by the well shall govern the position of the screen in the well.

Maximum drawdown shall not be permitted below the top of the highest screen or pump intake.

Seals (Packers): Telescoped screen assemblies shall be provided with one or more sand-tight seals between the top of the telescoped screen assembly and casing.

Filter Pack: Installation of a filter pack around the well screen shall be considered under the following conditions: presence of a poorly graded, fine sand aquifer; presence of a highly variable aquifer, such as alternating sand and clay layers; presence of a poorly cemented sandstone or similar aquifer; a requirement for maximum yield from a low-yielding aquifer; and holes drilled by reverse circulation.

Prepacked Well Screens: For heaving or caving sands, silty or fine-grained aquifers, and for horizontal or angled wells, a commercial prepacked well screen may be substituted for a conventionally installed (by tremie) filter pack.

Installation: Casing shall extend from above the ground surface down through unstable earth materials to an elevation of at least 2 feet into stable material or to the top of the screen.

All wells shall be cased to a sufficient height (minimum of 12 inches) above the ground surface

to prevent entry of surface and near-surface water.

Casing for artesian aquifers shall be sealed into overlying, impermeable formations in such a manner as to retain confining pressure.

If a zone is penetrated that is determined or suspected to contain water of quality unsuitable for the intended use, the zone shall be sealed to prevent infiltration of the poor-quality water into the well and the developed portion of the aquifer.

Well Development: Wells to be completed without a filter pack in unconsolidated granular aquifers shall be developed following guidance provided in ASTM D 5521, Standard Guide for Development of Ground-Water Monitoring Wells in Granular Aquifers.

The method shall be selected based on geologic character of the aquifer, type of drilling rig, and type of screen.

Aquifer Development: For massive, unfractured rock formations unresponsive to well development procedures, the use of aquifer stimulation techniques may be considered to improve well efficiency and specific capacity. Techniques may include dry ice, acidizing, or hydrofracturing, depending on the composition and structure of the formation. Explosives shall not be used.

Grouting and Sealing: The annulus surrounding the permanent well casing at the upper terminus of the well shall be filled with expansive hydraulic cement (ASTM C 845), shrinkage-compensating concrete, bentonite-based grout, clay, or other material with similar sealing properties. The length of the grout seal shall be no less than 10 feet and not less than the minimum specified in state or locally applicable construction codes.

If the water is intended for human consumption, the casing shall be surrounded at the ground surface by a 4-inch thick concrete slab extending at least 2 feet in all directions.

A positive seal (grouted in place) or packer shall be provided between the casing and the less pervious material overlying the aquifer of artesian wells, and in all aquifers where co-mingling of waters is undesirable.

Access Port: An access port with a minimum diameter of 0.5 inch shall be installed to allow for

unobstructed measurement of depth of the water surface, or for a pressure gage for measuring shut-in pressure of a flowing well. Access ports and pressure gages or other openings in the cover shall be sealed or capped to prevent entrance of surface water or foreign material into the well. Removable caps are acceptable as access ports.

Disinfection: Wells shall be disinfected immediately following their construction or repair to neutralize any contamination from equipment, material, or surface drainage introduced during construction. The disinfection process shall comply with all local or state requirements.

Water Quality Testing: Sampling and testing shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements. These requirements vary according to the water quality parameters associated with the intended use(s) of the water.

CONSIDERATIONS

The potential for adverse interference with existing nearby production wells needs to be evaluated in planning.

The potential for ground water overdraft and the long-term safe yield of the aquifer needs to be considered in planning.

If practicable, wells should be located in higher ground and up gradient from sources of contamination or flooding.

Potential effects of installation and operation of the well on cultural, historical, archeological, or scientific resources at or near the site need to be considered in planning.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be prepared for specific field sites in accordance with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended uses.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A plan for maintenance of a well shall be prepared. The well construction records shall be kept on file with the maintenance plan by the owner/operator. As a minimum, the plan shall include a statement of identified problems, corrective action taken, date, and specific capacity (yield per unit drawdown) of well before and after corrective action was taken.

REFERENCES

Groundwater and Wells, Fletcher G. Driscoll, Ph.D.

Designing and Constructing Irrigation Wells, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, ASAE Standard EP400.2T, January 2001.